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Begin and Sadat Advance Border Opening in Sinai

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, April 3 (NYT) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today announced a two-day visit to the Sinai Peninsula, the first since the signing of the 1978 peace treaty. The visit, which will take place on April 5 and 6, is expected to mark a significant step in the implementation of the Camp David accords. Begin and Sadat are scheduled to meet with their respective cabinets and to discuss the progress of the peace process. The visit is also seen as a gesture of goodwill between the two nations, which have been at peace for over a year.

The visit is expected to be a landmark event in the history of the Israeli-Egyptian relationship. It will be the first time that the two leaders have met since the signing of the peace treaty. The visit is also seen as a sign of the growing confidence between the two nations. It is expected that the two leaders will discuss the progress of the peace process and the implementation of the Camp David accords. The visit is also seen as a gesture of goodwill between the two nations, which have been at peace for over a year.

Mr. Sadat again for a private 50-minute conversation that proved more productive than anticipated. In disclosing their agreement, Mr. Begin said, "As you can see, we made very real progress during our talks with President Sadat and we promised to continue our direct contacts so that progress is also made in the future."

"We decided to give an example to others that after so long a period of a state of war, nations can make peace and, more than that, can establish friendship and good-neighboredness," Mr. Begin continued, alluding to their decision to open the border and establish air links well ahead of the period stipulated in the peace treaty.

Mr. Sadat, who left most of the talking to his guest, said that he was "more than satisfied" with the outcome of their meeting. "It is time we had direct contacts. We have agreed upon this," Mr. Sadat said. The Egyptian leader said that he had wanted to telephone President Carter to inform him of their progress but that the seven-hour time difference made it too early in Washington. Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin said that they would each call Mr. Carter later from their respective capitals.



A guide explains some of the fine points of ancient Egyptian artifacts to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, right, and Mrs. Begin during their visit to a Cairo museum yesterday morning.

In Secret Effort to Influence U.S. Opinion S. Africa Admits Bid to Buy Paper

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, April 3 (WP) — The South African government admitted yesterday that it transferred \$11.5 million to a secret Swiss bank account in 1974 in an effort to buy the Washington Star as part of a multimillion-dollar covert propaganda campaign to gain influence abroad. The government account of the attempt, presented in Parliament today, was the first official response to press reports here last October alleging that the government had made \$11.5 million available to conservative Michigan publisher John McGuff. Mr. McGuff tried unsuccessfully to buy the Star in 1974 and 1975.

The report did not say who received the money for the highly secret project to buy the Washington Star. Mr. McGuff has previously denied the allegations. An official at Mr. McGuff's headquarters said last night that Mr. McGuff and his spokesmen were not available for comment on the report. The South African government investigators said that the \$11.5 million was transferred from the Defense Ministry budget on the order of Nicolaas Diederichs, then finance minister. Investigators said the money was sent to the Union Bank in Switzerland "to enable the former Department of Information to purchase the Washington Star in the U.S.A." The report did not say what happened to the money after that.

In an interview, however, a well-placed source here said that Mr. McGuff was the conduit for the money. After Mr. McGuff's initial unsuccessful effort to buy the Washington Star, it was purchased in 1974 by Texas millionaire Joe Allbritton. Mr. Allbritton sold it to Time Inc. a year ago. According to the investigators' report, Prime Minister Pieter Botha, then defense minister, objected to the transfer of money from his ministry but was not aware of what the money was to be used for. An investigation is continuing into whether all the money has been returned to South Africa, the official report said. According to newspaper reports here, Mr. McGuff used some of that money, after the Star bid failed, to buy a California newspaper, the Sacramento Union. The investigators did not mention that today.

According to U.S. Aides 'Immediate Danger' Said Past at N-Plant

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3 (AP) — Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., said in Washington today that Carter administration officials had told him that "we're out of the period of immediate danger" from the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant. He added, "We were very close to a real disaster."

Mr. Udall, the chairman of the House subcommittee on energy and the environment, also labeled as speculation a statement by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., that the crippled reactor may be so contaminated by radiation that it might not be reopened. [Officials said that the radioactivity in the four-foot-thick concrete containment had been measured as high as 30,000 rems per hour, almost 100 times the lethal dose. Thomas O'Toole of The Washington Post reported from Washington, At the very least, this means that fission products like iodine 131 and xenon 133 are all over the floor, ceiling and walls of the containment.]

[There is a possibility that more poisonous fission products like cesium 137 and strontium 90 are in the containment. Mr. O'Toole reported. These fission products have half-lives of 29,000 years, meaning that they lose only half their radioactivity in that period. [The bulk of the radiation measured inside the containment is believed to be xenon 133, a gas with a half-life of five days. The iodine 131 probably has "plated out" as a liquid on the walls of the containment. Iodine 131 has a half-life of eight days.]

continuing to shrink. But they were concerned that vital instruments might fail because of the intense radiation, making it impossible to measure the conditions in the reactor. In Washington, Mr. Hart, the chairman of the Senate subcommittee on nuclear regulation, said that "it might be more expensive to clean up the plant than it was to build it. It might be a \$1-billion mausoleum." Mr. Hart's office said that he was referring to the crippled reactor, not to another, undamaged reactor at the site.

Mr. Udall was quoted early today as saying that the contamination was "unprecedented in the history of nuclear power" and was "so bad it will be months before any possible cleanup can begin." But he said that any statements about a permanent shutdown were "just speculation." [The nuclear commission has told members of Congress that it will be months before an inspection can be made of the containment building where the reactor is housed. The Washington Post reported. Even then, a robot would have to be used for the inspection because the building would be too hot for human entry.] Robert Bernero, the nuclear commission's assistant director for material safety standards, said that the decontamination (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Optimism in Area
Mr. Udall made his remarks as local authorities said that optimism about the improving conditions at the facility was prompting some schools to reopen and some of the estimated 50,000 to 250,000 residents who left the area to return.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials expressed doubt about the permanent loss of the reactor and said that the gas bubble inside was

After 8 Days of Fighting Iran Military Moves North As Turkoman Battle Ends

GONBAD-E KAVUS, Iran, April 3 (Reuters) — Army tanks and air force troops moved into this northeastern town today after eight days of sectarian street fighting, then advanced north toward the Soviet border to flush out remaining Turkoman guerrillas. The armed forces met no resistance as they rumbled into the historic market town following the end of fighting between pro-government Islamic militiamen and guerrillas of the Turkoman ethnic minority seeking autonomy. Several hundred army and air force troops continued north on the rugged road toward the Soviet border, 130 miles away, apparently to try to reestablish the government's authority in the largely Turkoman border area. The troops disarmed small groups of Turkoman villagers who had been heading south into the town, unaware that the fighting had ended.

who had been helping the Turkomans, Tehran newspapers said, according to United Press International. Eighteen hostages, including the Gonbad-E Kavus police chief, were released by the Turkomans, the newspapers reported. The armed forces entered Gonbad-E Kavus after a cease-fire was announced by the army this morning. By then the Turkoman fighters had retreated to outlying villages or handed in their weapons at their mosque and returned to their homes. Although Premier Mehdi Bazargan last weekend blamed infiltrators from abroad for much of the trouble in the town, the Turkomans say the Soviet border is closely guarded and they have no contact with their relatives on the other side. They say they fought entirely with captured Iranian military weapons and got their food supplies from outlying villages after the fighting disrupted food supplies in the town. The Iranian Turkomans, descendants of the tribesmen who for centuries terrorized central Asia, took over all the gendarmerie posts along their part of the frontier area last week, capturing arms for their battle with the Persian population. A Turkoman doctor said today that his Persian colleagues had told him 30 Turkomans and 116 Persians had been killed in the fighting. Persian militiamen said yesterday that 50 of the number and 150 Turkomans had died. No Turkomans or correspondents have been allowed to visit the town, moreover, in the Persian sector of the town.

China to Let Soviet Pact Expire

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, April 3 (NYT) — China announced today that it decided not to extend its treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union, which expires next year. The treaty, which was signed by Mao Tse-tung and Stalin in the moon days of relations between the two countries in 1950, has long been a dead letter and Peking's announcement today did not come as a surprise. China's action is largely formal recognition of the deep rift between the two Communist neighbors and is not expected to have any major practical consequences. The Chinese news agency said that the decision was made at a meeting yesterday of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's nominal legislature. "In view of the fact that great changes have taken place in the international situation and that the treaty has long ceased to exist except in name owing to violations for which the Chinese side is not responsible," the agency said, China will not extend it beyond April 11 of next year, when the pact expires.

The treaty was signed on Feb. 14, 1950, and came into force on April 11 of that year. But, under a complex option, it would have been extended automatically for five years if neither side acted between Feb. 14 and April 11 of this year. Peking's decision was conveyed to the Soviet ambassador to China, J.S. Gerasimov, by Foreign Minister Huang Hua today. The treaty had strong anti-Japanese overtones, stemming from Japan's invasion of large parts of Chinese territory in the 1930s. Article I of the pact pledged, "In the event of one of the high contracting parties being attacked by Japan or states allied with it, the other contracting party will immediately render military and other assistance with all the means at its disposal."

But last summer China and Japan signed a treaty of peace and friendship, and Japan has emerged as China's major trading partner and chief supporter in its drive for economic modernization. Last fall, Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) signaled during a trip to Japan that Peking would probably not renew its pact with the Soviet Union. Moscow's signing of a treaty with Hanoi last November, followed by Vietnam's takeover of Cambodia, China's ally in Southeast Asia, served as a further catalyst to Peking's decision now not to extend the pact with the Russians. The split between China and the Soviet Union began during the late 1950s. It involved deep historical antagonisms between the two countries, Mao's ideological concern about Soviet revisionism, or consumer Communism, and arguments over Soviet aid to China. As another sign of the changing times, only three months ago China and the United States normalized their diplomatic relations after a break of nearly 30 years and Washington has moved to end its mutual defense treaty with the government on Taiwan.

According to the investigators' report, Prime Minister Pieter Botha, then defense minister, objected to the transfer of money from his ministry but was not aware of what the money was to be used for. An investigation is continuing into whether all the money has been returned to South Africa, the official report said. According to newspaper reports here, Mr. McGuff used some of that money, after the Star bid failed, to buy a California newspaper, the Sacramento Union. The investigators did not mention that today.

The investigation report was ordered by Mr. Botha to quell the controversy surrounding his government as allegations mount that he has tried to cover up the scandal, involved a possible misuse of millions of dollars by top South African officials. Increasingly, the scandal's political repercussions are presenting Mr. Botha with the possibility of having to hold an early election. That could allow the conservative wing of the ruling National Party

Carter to Link It to Tax Scheme U.S. Oil-Price Deregulation Plan Disclosed

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, April 3 (NYT) — President Carter plans to propose a complex, two-part tax on domestic oil and begin immediate deregulation of the price of oil produced in the United States, administration officials said yesterday. By Sept. 30, 1981, the combination of the tax and higher prices could produce \$3 billion to \$5 billion in federal revenue annually and raise domestic oil prices by 7 cents a gallon on top of increases imposed by the oil exporting countries. The tax and gradual price increases are the centerpiece of the administration's newest energy program, which is expected to be announced this week. The White House is considering tomorrow or Thursday evening for the presidential announcement, but the date could change, depending on events at the crippled nuclear reactor in Pennsylvania, officials said.

Other administration officials said that the breakdown at Three Mile Island had effectively eliminated any new initiative on nuclear power from Mr. Carter's forthcoming policy statement. But all the officials cautioned that both the nuclear and oil proposals could change in the next few days. The money from the oil tax would be put in an energy trust fund to develop solar and other nonconventional power sources and also for rebates to the poor and for spending on mass transportation systems, administration sources said. The tax revenues would probably not be more than \$1 billion in the early years, but would increase substantially later on, depending on actions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The administration is counting on the great political appeal of its choice of uses for the money to bolster its case with Congress. Congressional reaction to the tax itself is likely to be extremely negative. Last year, liberals and conservatives combined to kill a similar tax proposed as part of the National Energy Plan. The White House strategy is to begin raising domestic oil prices at once, before Congress starts considering the tax proposal, in the hope that public pressure to keep the oil companies from profiting from the higher prices will force Congress to adopt the tax, administration officials say. Under the proposal, oil-price controls would be allowed to expire on Sept. 30, 1981, as they are now scheduled to do. But the tax would prevent oil producers from receiving the full benefits of decontrol. The administration believes that this proposal will lead to a powerful conservation drive in the United States and, at the same time, free the oil industry from the most onerous of the federal oil-pricing regulations developed during the last five years. But the plan would fall slightly short of the president's pledge in last year's economic summit in Bonn last year to raise oil prices in United States to world levels by the end of next year.

Mrs. Thatcher Rejects Offer Of TV Debate

By Fox Butterfield

LONDON, April 3 (UPI) — Prime Minister James Callaghan, fighting grimly to hang on to power in the May 3 general election, has challenged Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher to two presidential-style televised debates but she has rejected the proposal, her aides said today. Invitations to both were given by London Weekend Television, one of Britain's commercial TV stations. They would have been screened on two successive Sunday evenings before the nation votes. Mr. Callaghan's aides said that he accepted at once. But members of Mrs. Thatcher's staff said she had turned down the challenge on the advice of her campaign managers not to let Mr. Callaghan call the tune. Her advisers argued that, with Mrs. Thatcher a clear leader in opinion polls, Mr. Callaghan is in the underdog and there is no need for her to gamble on the effect of TV confrontations. If Mrs. Thatcher had accepted, it would have been the first televised debate by British party leaders in a general election campaign.

Spain Returns to Municipal Democracy

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 3 (NYT) — For the first time in 46 years, Spaniards today elected municipal councilors and mayors — one of the final steps in the nation's gradual political reform since the Franco regime. Voting across the nation was light, but the Socialist and Communist parties expected to poll strongly in big cities such as Madrid and Barcelona, and pool their council seats to elect leftist mayors. But Premier Adolfo Suarez's governing centrist party, fresh from its victory in the March parliamentary elections, was hopeful of winning city halls in a number of smaller province capitals, as well as in many rural constituencies where it has entered far more lists of candidates than have its opponents. "Today is going to mark an important advance for the left as a

Russia Attacks China Decision

MOSCOW, April 3 (Reuters) — A Soviet radio station today denounced China's decision not to renew the friendship pact.

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Court in Paris Jails 7 Seized During Riots

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Frankfurt Blast Hurts 10 Persons

FRANKFURT, April 3 (UPI) — A bomb exploded today in an air-mail distribution center at Frankfurt International Airport, injuring 10 airline employees, three seriously.



Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez has his identity checked before casting his ballot in municipal elections yesterday. His wife, Amparo Iñana de Suarez, left, looks on with curious bystanders.

Carter Seeks to Strengthen U.S. Protection of Privacy

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, April 3 (NYT) — President Carter asked Congress yesterday for legislation to protect Americans from computer-age threats to privacy that he said were "undreamed of 20 years ago."

As part of his legislation, the president reversed his original position and sought legislation to reverse the Supreme Court decision in the Stanford Daily case, which upheld the constitutionality of police searches of newspaper offices. He said that the decision "poses dangers to the effective functioning of our free press."

Vice President Mondale told a White House briefing that "personal information about millions of Americans is being flashed across the nation from computer to computer."

To counter the loss of privacy, Mr. Mondale said, the administration had formulated, for the first time in history, "a comprehensive national policy to protect the privacy of Americans."

Cautious Approval

Civil rights leaders gave cautious approval to the legislation, which seeks to restrict medical and financial records, as well as personal information from U.S.-financed research. The president also opposed a proposal to allow officials below the rank of assistant attorney general to apply to the courts for wiretaps, and proposed limits to the use of polygraphs, or lie detectors, by employers.

The president's reversal of the administration's original position in *Zurcher vs. Stanford Daily* in-

volved a case in which police searched the Stanford University student newspaper offices in Palo Alto, Calif., for photographs of a student demonstration in which several police officers were injured. The police had obtained a search warrant to inspect the Stanford Daily newsroom.

U.S. Court Backs Right to Form Medical Residents Labor Unions

WASHINGTON, April 3 (WP) — In a decision that hospital administrators contended could result in higher hospital bills, the U.S. Court of Appeals here ruled yesterday that medical residents have a right under U.S. law to form labor unions.

The 2-to-1 decision, in effect reversing a ruling by the National Labor Relations Board in 1976, paves the way for residents in private, nonprofit hospitals to form unions and bargain collectively with hospitals for wages, hours and other working conditions.

Although the Physicians National House Staff Association, the national representative for medical residents, has denied that pay is its primary concern, hospital administrators have predicted that a union for residents will result in demands for higher wages and, therefore, higher hospital bills.

Congress enacted legislation in 1974, permitting private, nonprofit hospital employees to organize unions under the National Labor Relations Act. Despite language in committee reports and in Senate debate on the bill making clear the

The administration had filed a friend-of-the-court brief supporting the position that the First Amendment did not ban police searches for the notes of reporters, film and interview files, even when the newsmen themselves were not suspected of any wrongdoing.

The proposed legislation would

ban such searches and seizures of the work of newsmen, scholars, novelists and others. Exceptions would be made only in those cases in which the person holding the material was suspected of having committed a crime, or in situations where life was in danger, involving documents such as ransom notes.

Civil Penalties

The proposed bill would delineate a civil right of privacy and civil penalties, such as punitive damages, but does not contemplate criminal penalties.

In proposing limited access to medical and financial records, Mr. Carter told Congress that he was basing his policy on two principles involving fair information practices and limits on the government.

He said that individuals should be told what kind of information is being collected about them, how it would be used and to whom it would be disclosed. They should be able to see and obtain a copy of the records and correct any errors. They should be told the basis for an adverse decision that may be based on personal data, and should be able to prevent improper access to the records.

The Privacy of Medical Information Act would allow individuals to participate in decisions to disclose their medical records, with some limited exceptions for emergency uses. Government access to those records would be limited and individuals would have the right to see their own records.

The Privacy of Research Records Act, would protect subjects of medical research except in some cases involving an emergency.

Boston Lights Go Out Again

BOSTON, April 3 (UPI) — The second blackout within 24 hours struck central Boston last night, leaving about 12,000 persons without electricity for more than five hours.

The outage in the city's Back Bay area was triggered by a series of underground electrical explosions and fires, which also preceded a blackout in the same area Sunday night, affecting 100,000 residents.

The Boston Edison Co. shut off power in the area to keep the "system overload" from spreading.



SPEED CHECK — A policeman monitors speed of motorboat on Venice's Grand Canal. Waves from boats erode buildings, adding to the city's problems of pollution and sinking land.

Carter-Campaign Audit Shows Minor Errors

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, April 3 (WP) — Federal Election Commission audit of President Carter's 1976 campaign finances has found up to dozens of inadequately disclosed expenditures but no significant violations of federal election laws, it was revealed yesterday.

The Jimmy Carter Committee asked to repay a total of about \$100 for two minor infractions noted by the auditors. One involved the improper use of personal bank accounts by several campaign workers as depositories for campaign funds.

The other violation concerned 21 inadequately documented campaign expenditures.

The auditors found greater problems in the committee's reporting of the money that it dispensed and the country for such things as "get-out-the-vote" efforts on primary election days.

Thirty-four payments for this purpose — commonly known as walk-around money — were said to have been "insufficiently disclosed." The commission determined, however, that these and other potential violations occurred before the commission had issued guidelines in 1976 for the reporting of these expenditures.

Bank Loans Not Probed — The audit did not deal with recent suggestions, currently being investigated by the Justice Department, that bank loans intended for the Carter family, peanut business found their way into the campaign.

In addition, the audit covered only the primary campaign. A similar audit of the general election is under way.

The release yesterday of the primary audit was made nearly three years after the campaign closed with Mr. Carter's nomination. The delay has subjected the commission

to public criticism, in part because it finished the audit of Gerald Ford's campaign more than a year ago.

The commission is required to conduct audits of the presidential campaigns to determine whether the millions of dollars in federal matching funds dispensed are properly spent.

The auditors do not examine every expenditure, but use a sampling technique whereby they request documentation from the committee when it is not provided sufficiently on public spending reports. There was no indication in the backup documents that FEC auditors attempt to verify the authenticity of the documentation.

For example, one supporting document from a recipient of election-day money simply states that \$25 was paid to "25 kids for distribution of palm card and literature."

While Appeal Is Being Heard

Court Refuses to Stay Bhutto Hanging

From Wire Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 3 — An Islamic court today refused to stay the hanging of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto while it hears an appeal filed on the nation's new religious

Meanwhile, the government of Punjab, Mr. Bhutto's home province, announced that security agents had searched three of his homes and recovered secret documents that it said were to have been smuggled out of Pakistan.

Foreign diplomats said the documents could be used by the government to delay a decision on the death sentence while new charges were brought against Mr. Bhutto. A government press note said the documents had been carried out last night and that "secret documents of an extremely sensitive nature relating to state security, including defense and foreign affairs, were recovered."

Attorneys for the former prime minister said that they hold no hope for the success of any further challenges.

Request Withdrawn — The Shariat Court asked the attorney who filed the appeal in Islamic law, Mohammad Shafi-ur-Rahman, to withdraw his request for a stay of execution. Mr. Shafi-ur-Rahman immediately agreed to file an amended applica-

tion. No date was set for the hearing, according to the Pakistan news agency.

It was not clear what, if any, effect a ruling by the court, which hears religious law cases, could have on Mr. Bhutto's fate since Islamic law now applies only to civil cases in Pakistan.

The bench pointed out that the Islamic laws applying to murder have not yet been instituted in the constitution.

The court said the decision whether to grant clemency to Mr. Bhutto will still have to be based on the current constitutional laws, which give the president the sole power to pardon or commute a death sentence.

President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq, who toppled Mr. Bhutto in a military coup in 1977, has given no indication what his decision will be.

All the appeals to overturn Mr. Bhutto's conviction for conspiracy to murder a political opponent, including challenges to the constitutionality of Pakistan's martial law, have been dismissed by various courts.

Testimony of Officers — Mr. Bhutto's conviction was largely based on the testimony of two security officers who were charged with him in the case. The officers turned state's witness and were pardoned for their alleged part in the assassination attempt on Ahmad Raza Kasuri, which backfired and resulted in the death of Mr. Ahmad's father Nov. 11, 1974. Under Islamic law, the testimony of those accused in the crime may not be admitted and only a man who actually carries out a murder can be sentenced to death.

In Rawalpindi, Mr. Bhutto had a long, tearful meeting with his wife and eldest daughter today in his cell. Family friends said that Nurra Bhutto and her daughter, Benazir, were told that the meeting would be their last.

But an aide to Gen. Zia said it was premature to say that the president has made his decision or that Mr. Bhutto is meeting his relatives for the last time.

It was said earlier that Mr. Bhutto would be informed of his execution 48 hours before it is to be carried out and that his relatives would be able to see him then.

Kreps Holding Talks In Morocco on Trade — CASABLANCA, Morocco, April 3 (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps arrived today for talks on the trade imbalance between Morocco and United States.

U.S. exports reached \$110 million, mainly in capital goods, last year while U.S. imports of Moroccan goods amounted to only \$22 million.

U.S. Mail Still Is Cut To Ireland, Britain — WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI) — The Postal Service said yesterday that it still cannot accept mail for Ireland and that mail to Britain is being subjected to severe delays.

Mail to Ireland has been halted by a strike of postal workers that began there Feb. 26. The Postal Service blamed the delays in mailings to Britain on a "spasmodic industrial action by the post office staff" in London.

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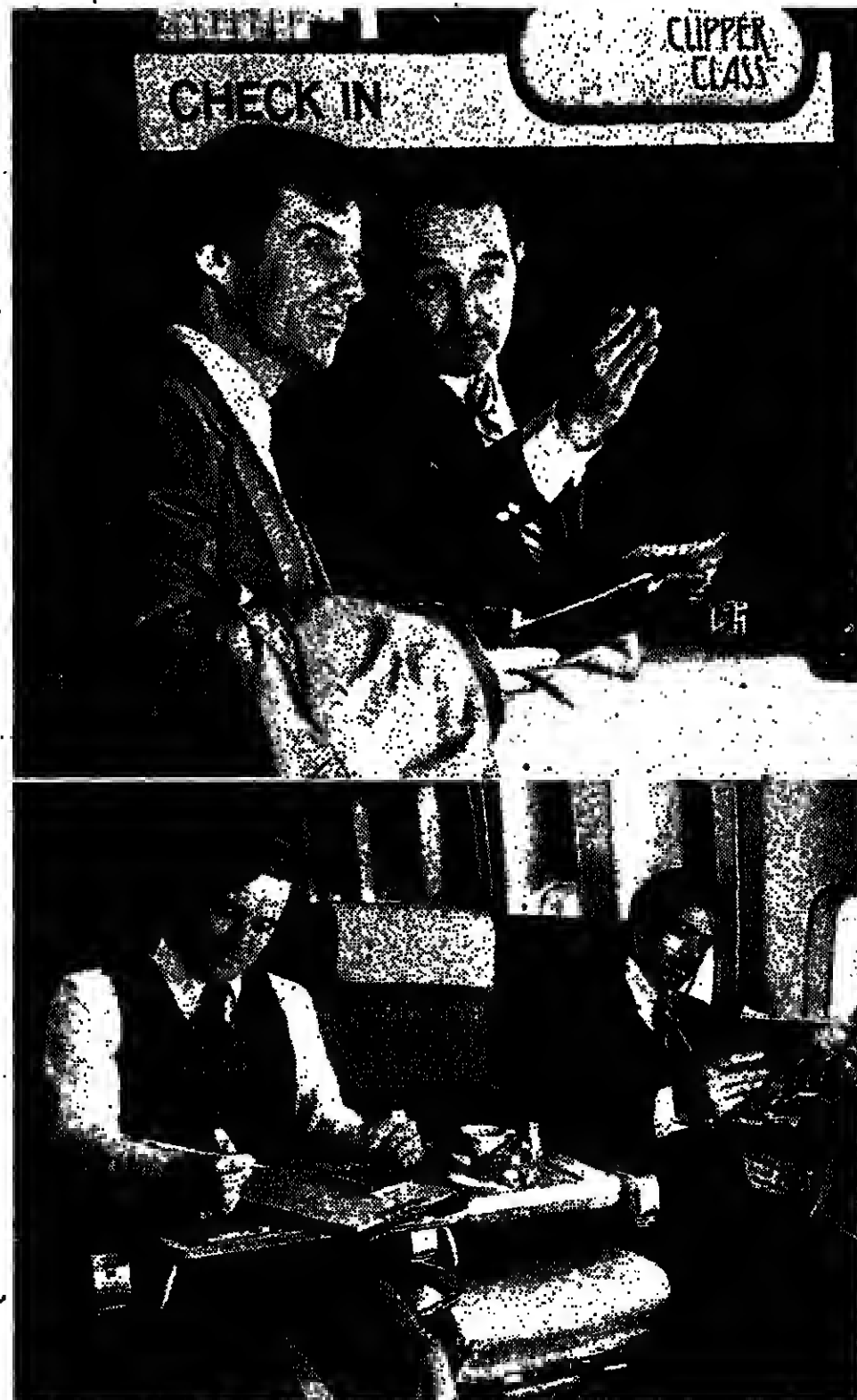
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MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY FOR MINES AND ENERGY
SOCIÉTÉ TUNISIENNE DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ ET DU GAZ

OFF-SHORE GAS NETWORK

SUPPLYING OF STEEL TUBES (20" AND 18")

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The suppliers desiring to submit their bids must apply at the

SOCIÉTÉ TUNISIENNE DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ ET DU GAZ
GAS MANAGEMENT
38, Rue Kemal Ataturk - Tunis (Tunisia)

The suppliers approved by the STEG may withdraw their file as of April 2, 1979, against payment of one hundred (100) Tunisian Dinars, or by bank transfer of their equivalent in foreign currency.

• The deadline for withdrawing these files is set for April 27, 1979.

• An information seminar will be organized for these suppliers in the first week of May 1979.

• Offers should reach the above address no later than June 28, 1979, 4 p.m.



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Autonomists, Hardliners Compromise

Rome Communist Congress Ends in Uneasy Agreement

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 3 (NYT) — The Italian Communist Party, the strongest Marxist force in the West, ended a national congress today with an uneasy compromise between a pro-Soviet wing that seems likely to have advanced in the rank and file and a well-entrenched leadership group that is stressing a measure of autonomy from Moscow.

Diplomats specializing in left-wing movements who followed the five-day convention in the Sports Palace on Rome's southern outskirts said that the Italian Communist Party had appeared much more flexible than the French Communist Party, in which a hard line has prevailed lately.

But no real showdown between Italian hardliners and autonomists, also known as Eurocommunists, occurred at the congress, partly because it was overshadowed by the prospect of early parliamentary elections.

Even before President Sandro Pertini yesterday disbanded the legislature, more than two years before the end of its constitutional term, the Communist Party, like all major political groups, had virtually opened its electoral campaign.

Party Unity

Under the circumstances, the emphasis at the Communist congress was on party unity. The mood of the party and the divisions in the rank and file could be gauged from the varying strength of the applause that the 1,500 delegates and 8,000 other Communists gave the handpicked orators. Observers agreed that speeches stressing hard-line militancy brought out an enthusiastic response from a surprisingly large sector of the audience.

Enrico Berlinguer, who has been the party's secretary-general for seven years, had no trouble being reconfirmed in his post. In his address Friday and again in his concluding remarks today, he attempted to reconcile the divergent currents in Italian Communism.

Speaking today about his party's ties with Moscow, Mr. Berlinguer said, "It is absurd to request us to renounce the roots that link us to the [Soviet] October revolution, to the thought and achievements of Lenin." The Communist leader also reiterated his long-standing demand that his party become a full-fledged partner in any future government.

Mr. Berlinguer precipitated a government crisis, and in effect brought about yesterday's dissolution of the Parliament, by with-

drawing Communist support from Premier Giulio Andreotti's Cabinet early this year. The Communist leader contended that Italy's problems were so serious and the Andreotti administration so ineffectual that only his party's direct participation in government could improve the situation.

Political Impasse

Mr. Andreotti refused to assign Cabinet posts to the Communists. A political impasse followed and led to the premature disbanding of the legislature.

Many Italian commentators said today that Mr. Berlinguer's decision to take his party into the opposition had been a tactical move to appease hard-line Communists and win the support of young radical leftists, but that after the election he might be willing to renew the collaboration with Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democrats.

The cooperation between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, Italy's first and second parties, is known as the "historical compromise," a phrase coined long ago by Mr. Berlinguer. At the congress that ended today, the term was not often used by the secretary-general or by other speakers.

During the debate Saturday, a leader of the pro-Moscow wing, Armando Cossutta, was cheered when he called for "fraternal" ties with the Soviet Union and its allies. A moderate, Emanuele Macaluso, said Sunday that "emphatic professions of fraternal relations" with the Soviet bloc were not helpful and that Italian Communists must strengthen their autonomy in international affairs.

Pietro Ingrao, who was once considered a left-wing rival of Mr. Berlinguer in the party leadership, remarked yesterday that the Italian Communists who had learned from the Soviet revolution might learn also from social-democratic developments. He apparently was alluding to the British, West German and Scandinavian models.

Manchester Airport

Shut in Pay Dispute

MANCHESTER, England, April 3 (Reuters) — The Manchester airport was closed today because of the suspension of 76 firemen, and international and domestic flights were diverted to other airports.

The airport is Britain's third largest and serves Europe, Canada and the United States. The firemen were suspended for refusing to call off a work slowdown in support of their pay demands.



BREATH OF LIFE — A series of huge painted profiles gives a sort of human aspect to the plain side walls of concrete apartment houses in central Zurich. A more curious notion of amusement comes from the artificial octopus lying in the sand of the children's playground.

EEC Proposes Talks With OPEC

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, April 3 — The European Economic Community is attempting to ease the oil crisis and bolster U.S. efforts to bring peace to the Middle East by initiating a political and economic dialogue with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"We think this can be Europe's contribution to Middle East peace," said Guido Brunner, Common Market commissioner of energy matters, said.

Mr. Brunner has met with OPEC's policy committee and with leaders of the smaller Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, which dominates OPEC, to foster closer cooperation between oil producers and consumers.

"We don't have any immediate political influence in the area, but we think in the long term we could be helpful," he said. "We think we should remove some of the mystery around OPEC."

Expansion Seen

Preliminary efforts to improve communications with the oil producers were approved by the energy ministers of the nine EEC countries at a recent meeting in Brussels.

"We have confirmed that it is highly desirable to set up international negotiations," agreed French Energy Minister Andre Giraud, current chairman of the Common Market committee.

Mr. Brunner explained that the

aim of the dialogue would be to create a permanent cooperative body made up of OPEC and EEC representatives. Eventually, the committee would be expanded to also include representatives from the United States, Japan and the Group of 77 major developing countries (which was set up within the UN, and now has 104 members), and would meet every three months to exchange economic information.

"We want to give the oil producers the feeling that they are partners with us in the world economy," the commissioner said.

No Continuing Contacts

The oil producers would be encouraged to increase their investments in Europe. Many OPEC members believe that they should seek control of refineries in Europe, because some of the biggest oil profits come from processing crude into finished products.

"We would tell them they are welcome," Mr. Brunner said.

Before the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva, at which prices were suddenly raised 9 percent and members were authorized to tack surcharges on oil, U.S. and other officials confessed that they had no continuing contacts with the powerful oil cartel.

The International Energy Agency, which was organized by the major oil-producing industrial countries in the wake of the 1973 Arab oil embargo and the first dra-

matic OPEC price rises, has also had no official contacts.

The Common Market believes that a shortage of oil is likely in the immediate future. "This is not just a price crisis but also a question of supply," an official said.

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Many Scots See Nation Coming Into Its Own

By William Tuohy

EDINBURGH — Golf was developed in Scotland and the game can tell you something about the Scottish national character.

"An American golf pro will complain that he hit a great shot down a Scottish fairway, but it took a bad bounce and went into the rough," said Iain Crawford, an official with the Edinburgh Festival. "In America, you're not supposed to get bad bounces on the fairway. But in Scotland, the golf course, bad bounces are all part of the game."

"We expect those, along with lousy winds and weather. That's what the game is all about. And I suppose you could say that's what the Scots are all about."

For centuries, the Scots have expected the bad bounce, often, historically, at the hands of the English.

But today a new mood prevails in Scotland. The 5 million Scots whose homeland forms the northern region of Britain believe that Scotland, at long last, is again coming into its own.

Obituaries

U.S. Filmmaker Gordon Parks Jr., 44

NAIROBI, April 3 (AP) — U.S. filmmaker Gordon Parks Jr., 44, the director of "Superfly" and "Three the Hard Way," was killed today with three other men when their small plane crashed as it was taking off on the outskirts of Nairobi, a spokesman for Mr. Parks' film company announced.

Jim Richardson, Mr. Parks' assistant, said that the others killed were Peter Gillilan, 38, a Kenyan photographer; Miles Burton, a wildlife-camp operator and former professional hunter; and the pilot, whose name was not immediately available.

Mr. Parks, of New York City, arrived in Kenya nearly three months ago and set up a local film company, African International Productions. Mr. Richardson said.

The four men were on their way to a camp near the Tanzanian border for shooting on "Revenge," a low-budget adventure film that was the first production of Mr. Parks' new company.

Mr. Parks was the grandson of Gordon Alexander Parks, a black photographer, film director, author and composer, and the son of Gordon Roger Parks.

He got his start in the movies as a cameraman for the films "Africa" and "The World of Piri Thomas" and "Crisis in the Cities" and was a still photographer for the films "Burn" in 1969, "The Learning Tree" in 1969, which his grandfather wrote, produced and directed, and "Godfather I" in 1971.

He was also a freelance photographer for Look, Life and Time magazines.

He made his debut as a director in 1972 with the successful "Superfly."

Ben-Holt

PARIS, April 3 (NYT) — Ben Holt, 60, an American public-rela-

tions expert here for many years, died yesterday in Nice from injuries received in a road accident a week ago.

After serving in the Navy during World War II, Mr. Holt went to Latin America, first as a journalist in Buenos Aires, then joining Panagra, a public-relations venture of Pan American Airways and the Grace Line, in Lima. Panam transferred him to Paris in 1954, in charge of public relations for France and the Benelux countries.

In the mid-1970s, he founded his own public-relations firm, Atlantic Associates.

Carroll Rosenbloom

GOLDEN BEACH, Fla., April 3 (AP) — Carroll Rosenbloom, 72, the owner of professional football's Los Angeles Rams, was dragged out to sea yesterday by a heavy undertow and drowned.

Mr. Rosenbloom, who had been vacationing in this Miami-area resort city, was one of the National Football League's most controversial team owners. Known as a fierce competitor, he owned the Baltimore Colts from 1953 until early in 1972, when he traded the team for the Rams.

The Colts had the league's best overall record from 1958 to 1971, and won the Super Bowl during his final season as owner. The Rams won six consecutive division titles, but failed each time to survive the playoffs — a source of great disappointment for Mr. Rosenbloom.

"Carroll Rosenbloom played a major role in the growth and success of the National Football League, both through the performance of the teams he produced and through his active participation in the league's decision-making

Martens Increases Number of Ministers

Belgian Cabinet Quickly Filled

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, April 3 — Belgium's new premier quickly filled the 24 seats of the country's new Cabinet today and the new government was sworn into office by King Baudouin.

In addition to the full ministers, Premier Wilfried Martens also named eight secretaries of state necessary to administer dual programs in the country's two distinct language districts, Dutch-speaking Flanders in the north and French-speaking Wallonia in the south. The long-running differences between the language groups were the cause for the fall last October of the previous six-party coalition government headed by former Premier Leo Tindemans and the protracted negotiations over the formation of a new government.

Because he was blamed for forcing the latest of Belgium's frequent government crises, and a national election last December which did nothing to resolve the country's splintered political structure, Mr. Tindemans was not called upon to form a new government. The new premier, who is 42 and a lawyer, has been a rival of the former premier for leadership of the Flemish Socialist Christian Party.

Mr. Martens is from Ghent and has never held national political office. In forming the Cabinet, the premier increased the number of seats from 21 to 24 and shared the



Wilfried Martens

appointments among five parties instead of the six in the former government. The participating parties are the French and Dutch-speaking Social Christians and the Socialists and the Brussels-based Front of French-Speakers.

Refused to Join

The Flemish United People's Party refused to join the new government because of its protest against proposals to give the Brussels region, which is officially bilingual, equal autonomy with Flanders and Wallonia.

Most of the new government

ministers held the same seats in previous government. Paul Boeynants, who successfully dented the basis for the new government on appointment by returning to his place as defense minister. He is a leader of the Flemish Social Christians and was a deputy premier. The deputy premiers will be Chies, a Flemish Socialist economics minister, and Guy El, a Walloon Socialist moved from minister of minister of the budget.

Henri Simonet, the best leader of the Brussels French-speaking Socialists, retained post as foreign minister. The government is expected to concentrate on reducing Belgium's persistent high unemployment and high growth rate but will be faced with new demands for resolving issue of more regional autonomy.

Portugal Parliament

Bars Pay-Raise Limit

LISBON, April 3 (Reuters) — Parliament last night rejected an attempt by the government to put ceiling of 18 percent on salary increases.

The bill was defeated by a combined votes of the Socialist, the Communists, the extreme-left Popular Democratic Union and two independents.

Sea oil is flowing in, and more industry is being attracted.

Economists here believe that Scotland may be able to make the change from its historically depressed steel and shipbuilding industries to more modern activities. In electronics, for instance, Scotland is already the world's third-largest center for the assembly of integrated circuits, after California and Massachusetts.

Scotland has many of the attributes of a national entity — a capital, a flag and a culture. Unlike the smallest Middle East sheikdom or South Sea island country, it lacks sovereignty and a legislature. Many Scots hope to regain control over local affairs through an elected assembly that would sit in Edinburgh.

The meaning of the referendum result on March 2, when Scots rejected a proposal to give Scotland an assembly and limited home rule, remains a matter of debate.

40-Percent Rule

The measure failed not because a majority voted it down, but because one-third of the Scottish electorate failed to go to the polls. The law setting up the referendum required that at least 40 percent of eligible voters vote in favor of home rule, or devolution. The measure received a majority among those who voted, but they totaled only 33 percent of the electorate.

Why did it fail? Political analysts cite two main reasons: Scottish conservatism, or a belief in leaving well enough alone, and widespread grumbling that the wording of the measure was ambiguous and confusing, and that it was the product of too many compromises.

Scotland's nationhood in 1707 when, after hundreds of years of warfare with the English, the Scots merged their Parliament with London's. Now, in part as a result of the referendum campaign, the Scots are again beginning to think of themselves as a nation. They certainly are looking hard at their future.

What is a Scot? And what makes Scotland different from the rest of the United Kingdom? "We do have a national character," said Miss MacDonald, vice chairman of the Scottish National Party. "We have our own legal system, church, educational system, other institutions and traditions." Scots, she said, are "philosophical, yet somehow lacking in self-confidence."

Owen Dudley Edwards, an Irishman who teaches modern history at Edinburgh University, said that Scotland has given more to England than England did to Scotland.

"Think of men like Adam Smith, Sir Walter Scott, John Ruskin, William Gladstone, John Stuart Mill and [historian Thomas] Macaulay, [historian Thomas] Carlyle, Arthur Conan Doyle and all the rest. Six of the last prime ministers of Britain in this century were Scots. That is what Scotland has given to Great Britain."

In Scotland, history is always close to the surface. For centuries the Scots have fought off invaders, a history of warfare that has become a vital part of Western literature, but trouble has not always come from outsiders. Consider the

rivalry between Scotland's Highlanders and Lowlanders. Highlanders make up the clans of Scotland. They have looked down on the Lowlanders, being somehow more English.

Historically, it was the Lowland — particularly around Glasgow — that fueled the Industrial Revolution in Britain, supplying coal, ships and construction know-how, not only to the United Kingdom but also to the world.

Much of this history developed on the banks of the Clyde. The Clyde's shipbuilders produced not only the famous British battleships that served in two world wars, but also the great Cunard liners. But Glasgow, like many cities that developed during the Industrial Revolution, has suffered a fate: inner-city blight, declining industries and loag welfare. These problems have spawned inordinate percentage of unemployment and crime.

If Glasgow is Scotland's Pittsburgh, Edinburgh is Scotland's Boston, a delightfully hands-on town in the eastern Lowlands center of banking, finance, in and the resulting legal tradition.

With cities like Edinburgh, with its beautiful Highlands, Scotland has enormous appeal, not for tourists but for its own people. All Scotland needs is the economic viability. Prof. Rich Rose, of Strathclyde University, said, "It has most everything else."

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U.S. Army Seeks

Enlistments in

Ready Reserve

WASHINGTON, April 3 (U) — The Army has announced a program to see if it can get more men to enlist directly into its depleted standby pool of reservists to be used as wartime replacements regular units.

Known as the Individual Ready Reserve, the replacement pool about 500,000 short because volunteers do not have to stay its rolls when they leave the Army.

The Army said yesterday that it will recruit 12 to 16 weeks on active duty for basic training and then be subject to emergency call-up for years. They would not have to attend regular Reserve meetings and would be subject to refresher training of about two weeks in the 18 and 19 years. The only pay it would receive would be for the actually spent on active duty.

The Army chief of staff, G. Bernard Rogers, has advocated immediate draft of 75,000 100,000 young men a year to fill Ready Reserve shortage. But Army Secretary Clifford Alexander continued to maintain that no draft of any kind is needed just now.

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JANIS LITA

Films in Paris

Jazz Singer: Talkies Re-Born

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 3 (IHT) — The 50th anniversary of the talkies is being celebrated in France with a revival of the first feature film to contain spoken dialogue and lyrics: "The Jazz Singer" with Al Jolson as its star (at Action-Christine in English).

The Vitaphone, the initial device of the talkie, was added with nervous misgivings when it was originally exposed to the public. To the authoritative opinion of Charlie Chaplin, King Vidor and other movie magnates it was only a passing fad. The Warner brothers, in a series of shorts, introduced it cautiously with a film accompanied with a synchronized score. In 1927, "The Jazz Singer" opened on Broadway, but it only reached France two years later, by which time most American cinemas had been wired for sound and the shooting of silent films had been discontinued.

Creating a revolution in technique and a box-office success, "The Jazz Singer" was not listed among the better films of its year. It had several formidable rivals: "The Great Dictator" with its Hollywood reproduction of Jewish slurs; Von Sternberg's "Underworld," the film of the gangster films; Rex Ingram's "Garden of Eden," shot in North Africa and filled with exoticism; and Fritz Lang's fantasy of the future, "Metropolis." To the history of cinematic art "The Jazz Singer" holds no high place, but its innovations were alter motion picture production.

Hybrid Form

As an experiment it remains of considerable interest. Usually it is a silent film punctuated with talking sequences so that one has a glimpse of both forms. It derived from a Samson Raphaelson play and recounts the tribulations of a boy of New York's Lower East Side in the ragtime era who longs to be a song-and-dance man. He meets stern objection from his father, a pious cantor, who wants his son to follow in his footsteps, and the tug-of-war between the call of stage and family ties constitutes the dramatic conflict, often of violent emotional voltage.

The film, despite its groaning cargo of corn and overwhelming sentimentality, is of remarkable professional competence. Jolson, the American theater's favorite minstrel, making his screen debut, inaugurated a career for himself. A dynamic personality, an actor and a superb clown, he delivers some of the famous numbers over the Vitaphone, and in the dialogue scene chats affectionately with his old father, charmingly portrayed by Eugene Besserer.

Warner Oland who impersonates his bewhiskered father was one of the cinema's reliable characters. Coming to New York from his native Stockholm, he introduced Strindberg to the U.S. stage and, broke in the process, took employment as a spy in the Pearl White serials. He is probably best remembered for his oriental roles — as the madison Manchu and the jolly Charlie Chan — but all his performances were of high grade. As a Chinese villain he resembled less a Chinese than a piece of Chinese scenery.

Alan Crosland, who directed, has yet to be rediscovered by the movie archaeologists on their retrospective excursions. They might study his expertise to friends, as might practicing cineastes.

Crosland was out, as many present-day directors are used to advertise themselves, "an author." He was a creator and functioned as such. Taking what scripts he saw his way, he staged them with striking efficiency. His versatility is evidenced by his success with widely contrasting material. He knew how to tell — or retell a story on the screen. He knew how to tell the story of a woman, the John Barrymore costume dramas, "Manon-Lescaut," and "General Crack."

Zoe Akins' modern society drama, "The Furies," Westerns and espionage chases — he engineered them all smoothly. He extracted their screen possibilities and transformed them into vivid motion pictures. His method is to be observed in practice in his shrewd handling of "The Jazz Singer."

"Brass Target" (at the Elysées Cinema and the Chouy Ecolles in English) would have us believe that Gen. George Patton did not die of injuries incurred in an auto accident, but was assassinated. Are there serious grounds for such a theory or is it merely the whimsical of a hard-pressed to sensationalize a routine intrigue thriller? As the assassination of President John Kennedy is still a matter of controversy and as historians still differ about factors behind the assassination of Lincoln, we shall probably never know.

A train carrying \$250 million in occupied Germany is waylaid in a tunnel and the U.S. soldiers guarding it are killed by the bandits. Gen. Patton undertakes the investigation and the "brains" behind the operation solicit an expert hired assassin to murder him. George Kennedy is the great general, Max von Sydow is the sinister killer and Sophia Loren, though receiving top billing, makes only fleeting appearances. The supposition proposed is more interesting than the commonplace film.

"La Plus Belle Soirée de Ma Vie" (at the Monte Carlo, the Elysées Lincoln and the Imperial Pathé) is a French film from the Italian director, Ettore Scola. It was shot in 1972, but for reasons unknown it has been withheld from release until now. Its belated arrival is nevertheless welcome for it is a contribution of quality, excellently acted and constantly absorbing. Alas, three of its principal players — Michel Simon, Pierre Brasseur and Claude Dauphin — have died in the interim.

Based on a short novel by the Swiss author Friedrich Dürrenmatt, it might be described as an ironic comedy of cosmic justice, reminiscent of both Kafka and Priestley's "An Inspector Calls." A happy-go-lucky Italian businessman (portrayed with exhilarating brio by Alberto Sordi) motoring in the Alps has car trouble and finds himself before an ancient castle. The castle is inhabited by some retired judges and lawyers who occasionally stage a mock trial to recall their active days in the courts. The visitor joins the game, serving as the accused and during the cross-questioning, the hidden facts of his life are brought to disconcerting light. There is admirable harmony in this ensemble performance; Charles Vanel and the aforementioned two weighing the scales on the crimes of their guest. There is a riveting intensity to Scola's mounting of this satirical, macabre drama.

Of all famous opera librettos probably that of Beethoven's "Fidelio" is the most static. Its wonderful music enchants the ear and distracts one from its stilted stage traffic. The "book" is foreign to all that is cinematic, lacking almost entirely in necessary pictorial values and dramatic movement. Pierre Jourdan in bringing it to the screen (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysées and the Hauteville, sung in German) was inspired by its production at the antique theater of Orange, France, but his film is not a mere photographing of that staging. The company and the orchestra have worked independently for his cameras and he has sought to broaden the enterprise by borrowing footage from Abel Gance's screen epic "Napoleon" as a preface to explain the opera's theme and the period of its composition. Gundula Janowitz is his Leonore and Jon Vickers is Florentin. The recording of the voices is of exceptional clarity, but theatrically "Fidelio" still refuses to budge.



May McAvoy and Al Jolson and the birth of sound.

Opera

Zeffirelli's 'Carmen' Is Study in Pitfalls of TV

By Henry Plesants

LONDON, April 3 (IHT) — With a telecast of Franco Zeffirelli's Vienna State Opera production of "Carmen," BBC-TV launched an "opera month" that will offer 32 hours of TV opera in 29 days. Other operas waiting to speak in the can are "Albert Herring," "Macbeth," "Così Fan Tutte," the new Paris "Lulu," "Die Meistersinger," "Khovanshchina" and "La Bohème."

There could not have been a more appropriate choice than this "Carmen" to demonstrate, right at the outset, the problems involved in transplanting opera from the large, usually amphitheatrical, opera house to the small television screen. There are pitfalls at every step along the way, and Zeffirelli, here the television director as well as the producer, has blundered into every one of them.

The problems begin in this case not with the telecast Monday, but with the production itself, simply as musical theater. On the billboards it must have looked promising enough: Elena Obraztsova as Carmen, Plácido Domingo as Don José, Yuri Mazurok as Escamillo, and the young Scottish soprano, Isobel Buchanan, as Micaëla, with Carlos Kleiber conducting.

But big names do not make a "Carmen." Obraztsova is a splendid Amneris, Azucena or Eboli, but she is not even a Russian gypsy, still less a Spanish one. Domingo, for all his Spanish blood, never suggests by the wildest flight of fantasy a peasant corporal, gloriously as he sings, even at the cruelly high Vienna pitch. Mazurok's baritone

is too high for Escamillo. Only Buchanan is convincing, and when Micaëla, even as excellently as she sings, upstages an all-star cast, there is something wrong with the casting.

That is only the beginning of the mischief; Zeffirelli, as is true of most of his producer contemporaries, tends to overproduce. There is too much activity, most of it not only superfluous, but also tending to divert attention from both music and drama. It is almost as if the producer didn't trust the medium of opera, the composer or the singers. And so he ends by just getting in their way.

Television, as handled here by Zeffirelli, and by just about every other director who has tried his hand with opera, simply magnifies the mischief. In this case compounded by Zeffirelli's appalling sets. There is the obsession with close-ups, the constantly changing camera angles and focus, with the camera forever cutting away from the singer in mid-aria, all working to deprive the opera of its essential nature as something taking place in a theater.

This "Carmen" is actually a telecast of last December's Vienna premiere, but aside from shots of the audience, during intermission, and the occasional — and far too extended — bursts of applause, you would never know it. Throughout the performance the cameras are right on the stage in the middle of things, and that is precisely where, in an opera, they have no business being.

Records

The Written Word a la Guinness

By Art Seidenbaum

LOS ANGELES — The "written word" section in the newest edition of "Guinness" is a glorious foolishness within a 704-page go-whizziness within a publishing industry where almost anything binds.

I bring you these essentials because the "Guinness Book of World Records" (for 1979 (Bantam, \$2.95, paperback) claims itself to be the "fastest selling title" in the universe: 34 million copies have been sold from October, 1955, to May, 1978; in 1973, alone, there were 17 printings. And because it satisfies the needs of barroom bettors, of small-boy superlative seekers, of all people who prefer scenes to complexities, "Guinness" is more for gazing than reading.

The "slowest seller" in the world of letters is supposedly David Wilkins' 18th-century translation of the New Testament from Coptic into Latin, published by Oxford in an edition of 500 copies. "Selling an average of one each 139 days, it was in print for 191 years."

Dorothy Straight is billed as the youngest "commercially published" author. Her book "How the World Began" was written when she was 4 and issued by Pantheon of New York in 1964. But fame fleets; our office copy of "Books in Print" indicates that author Straight, about to turn 21, is no longer available on shelves or at autograph parties.

Best-Sellers

Erle Stanley Gardner, Perry Mason's parent, is the top-selling author of all time: 304 million copies in 23 languages. Gardner died in 1970; his cases continue. Dame Agatha Christie died in 1976, not before writing 87 elegant crime novels; she is the top woman in the field, with some 300 million sales in 103 languages.

"Guinness" lists the highest-paid writer, however, as Max DeBoer Schneider of Minneapolis, Minn., at the rate of \$12,000 a word. She completed a sentence in 25 words for a 1958 Plymouth car competition.

N.Y. School to Get Eisenhower Unit

ROCHESTER, N.Y., April 3 (AP) — Eisenhower College, which was threatened with closing in 1974 because of financial problems, will become part of the Rochester Institute of Technology, trustees of both schools announced yesterday.

Eisenhower College, founded in 1965 in Seneca Falls to honor former President Dwight Eisenhower, will become the 10th college of the institute, said Richard Eisenhart, the institute's chairman of the board.

tion. The reward was \$300 a month for life. Using actuarial tables, the Guinness tabulators discovered her annuity; but they couldn't find her eternal words in any anthology.

One William Gold has announced himself as the world's least successful writer after 18 years of typing, eight complete works of supposed general interest and seven ovels of intended fictional interest. In 1938 he was published by the Workers Education Association Bulletin of Adelaide, Australia — a 150-word book review for no fee. Finally, in 1974, a Canberra newspaper wrecked his amateur status by paying 50 cents for a piece of Gold.

Norris McWhirter, the "Guinness" editor, depends upon self-proclaimers and daredevils — what some may consider stunted mentalities — for his records. Sometimes magnificent achievers never announce themselves for inclusion. The "most rejections," for instance, for 1979, allegedly belongs to a Gilbert Young of England. His "World Government Crusade" made the rounds of 108 unimpressed publishers from 1958 until the present.

By one of those fortuitous quirks of successful circumstance, Bantam, "Guinness" publisher, enjoys at least two superlatives in its own new edition. One is for "fastest publishing," the 66½ hours be-

tween manuscript delivery and issuance of "The Pope's Journey to the United States — the Historic Record," bound, stacked and delivered in 1965. The other is for having reprinted the best-selling single novel of all time, "Valley of the Dolls," the late Jacqueline Susann's 1966 epic of women on pills.

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Britain to Prepay Debt to IMF

LONDON, April 3 (AP-DJ) — Britain plans to prepay \$1 billion to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as part of a package of other foreign debt repayments.

Denis Healey said today in a written reply to the House of Commons, he said the early repayment was part of Britain's over-strategy of reducing its foreign debt. With the IMF prepayment, Britain will have repaid all of its drawings from the agency under standby credit agreed to in late 1976 during the sterling crisis.

Mr. Healey also announced plans to prepay other forms of foreign debt this year. The U.K. Electricity Board is in the process of repaying \$500 million in market debt.

Of the \$500 million which was reflected in the latest reserve figures for the Treasury, an unnamed local authority is currently negotiating to prepay \$500 million of Eurobond debt.

A further \$1 billion in market debt would be repaid early this year by local authorities or nationalized industries, he said.

Other Payments

These early repayments are in addition to scheduled payments of \$2 billion of foreign debt coming due this year, making total payments of \$5.2 billion in foreign debt.

Britain's outstanding debt to the IMF after the newly announced repayments will amount to 1.7 billion dollars (about \$2.7 billion).

Of this, 700 million SDRs will not be reflected in a drop in the U.K. official reserves because of a planned restructuring. The Treasury said that the full repayment of IMF debt would result in a net drop of 1 billion SDRs in Britain's services.

Earlier, the Treasury announced Britain's official reserves of foreign currency, gold and special drawing rights, before the March 31 revision, rose by \$837 million, in March to \$17.454 billion.

The monthly rise was the fourth consecutive, following increases of \$59 million in February, \$564 million in January and \$25 million in December.

There was an underlying inflow of reserves, net of official transactions, of \$1,017 billion compared with underlying outflows of \$173 billion in February, \$75 million in January and \$244 million in December.

The Treasury also announced that the reserves had been revalued at the end of March 31 under a newly initiated annual revaluation plan announced in February by Mr. Healey.

Reserves were revalued by \$493 billion to \$21.947 billion at the end of March.

Roughly, Britain's gold holdings were revalued upwards by \$3 billion to \$4 billion, based on a dollar price of \$178.50 an ounce. Holdings of foreign currency and SDRs were revalued by \$1.5 billion to \$18.4 billion.

The Treasury stressed that the decision on early repayment of IMF debt was not a matter of timing.

Japanese Shave Margin on Loan Offer to China

TOKYO, April 3 (Reuters) — Japanese banks are expected to approve a plan soon to lend the Bank of China \$2 billion for 4 1/2 years at an interest rate of half a point over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) and a 36-month revolving credit at a 3/4-point margin over Libor, banking sources said today.

The terms represent a softening of the Bank of Tokyo and the 22-member Japanese banking syndicate's hands from those discussed a few weeks ago when it was reported HT, March 23 that the banks were seeking a margin of 3/4 percent over Libor on the \$2 billion loan and 3/4 percent over Libor for the revolving credit.

Some details are still to be reviewed among the banks, but a consensus is expected, after which the ink of Tokyo and the Bank of China will sign a basic agreement.

Contracting on the financing facility will be concluded individually between the Bank of China and 31 participating Japanese banks, they said.

The loan and refinancing facility will be applied to existing and future private trade between Japan and China signed in February 1978 and extended last week by 10 years to 1990, they said.

In London, Midland Bank announced it had signed an agreement today to lend the Bank of China \$100 million for use at its discretion. Details about the loan, which runs for 10 years, were not available. The bank will not be syndicated to other banks.

debt was not connected with the decision to revalue reserves from March 31.

Separately, the Bank of England announced that, with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would continue the operation of its so-called special deposit scheme for a further three months. Extension is intended to help ensure that

the growth-rate trend of the widely defined M-3 money supply remains consistent with the existing 8-to-12 percent target.

The supplementary special deposit scheme, or "corset" on the growth of commercial bank interest-bearing eligible liabilities, had been due to expire in June. The extension takes it to September.

BL, Honda Discuss Link; Licensing Plan Said Set

LONDON, April 3 (UPI) — State-owned BL (formerly British Leyland) said today it has been holding talks for the past year with Honda Motor of Japan about possible collaboration between them.

It said the talks are continuing and are likely to do so for some time.

In Tokyo, however, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Honda had reached broad agreement with BL to manufacture its new compact automobiles in Britain. The newspaper said Honda would grant BL a license to produce 2,000 c.c.-class cars. Honda has developed but which is yet to be introduced.

A BL statement noted that the company has said that some form of cooperative venture with another manufacturer was desirable "because British Leyland has far fewer international links than most major vehicle companies."

It said the company "has been holding discussions" with Honda on "possible areas for technical and business collaboration. British Leyland believes that the size, range of products and technical resources of the two companies offer possibilities for developing combined programs which would be of benefit to both."

The statement gave no details of what was planned. But U.K. press reports said BL is interested in assembling Honda-designed medium-sized cars at its Ailing factories in the Coventry and Oxford areas. According to these reports, the cooperation would start with assembly in Britain of Honda cars from parts and engines shipped from Japan under supervision of Japanese technicians.

Later, the reports said, some of the parts might be manufactured in

Britain from Honda specifications.

BL, according to these reports, is anxious to conclude some such deal because it lacks a new medium-sized family automobile to take it into the 1980s. Honda currently exports about 20,000 cars to Britain annually compared with Toyota's 100,000.

The presumed attraction to the Japanese company is that it could use the U.K. base for exports to the rest of Europe. Japanese auto exports to Britain are restrained by a voluntary agreement, and several European countries are concerned about Japanese auto imports taking large shares of their markets.

KLM Orders 10 Airbus

AMSTERDAM, April 3 (Reuters) — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines has ordered 10 European Airbus A-310s and taken options on 10 more, the company announced today.

The order, worth about 1 billion guilders (about \$500 million), is the largest ever placed by the 78-percent government-owned airline.

The wide-bodied 210-seater aircraft will replace KLM's European fleet now made up of 18 McDonnell Douglas DC-9 and 16 DC-8 aircraft, the company said.

Yesterday, the West German airline Lufthansa ordered 25 A-310s with an option on 25 more (HT, April 3).

The KLM Airbus will be equipped with General Electric's CF6-80A engines.

Dollar Recovery Spurring Official Sales of T-Bills

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP-DJ) — Foreign central banks, led by the Bank of Japan, have been selling massive amounts of U.S. government securities in recent weeks, raising funds to support their own currencies in the foreign-exchange market due to the dollar's surprisingly strong recovery.

By one estimate, the Federal Reserve, acting on behalf of customers, mainly foreign official institutions, sold about \$4.2 billion of Treasury bills on the open market last month. Yesterday, it sold an additional \$530 million.

So far, the sales have not hurt the market too much because dealers' inventories have been low, partly as a result of Congress' delay in raising the national debt ceiling.

But specialists are worried that the market could begin to feel the pinch. "Sooner or later, it's going to catch up with the market," one trader warned. "The market is underestimating the pressures that could be coming if the dollar remains strong," he added.

Some pressure was evident yesterday. Partly as a result of the sale of \$530 million of bills with maturities as distant as August, bill prices declined, pushing rates up.

The latest 13-week Treasury bill, for example, closed yesterday at 9.53 percent bid, up from 9.43 percent last Friday. It traded at 9.57 percent early today before easing to 9.52 percent. The companion 26-week issue rose to a bid of 9.50 percent yesterday from 9.48 percent and was trading today at 9.52 percent.

"The extent of the increase in rates has been limited" by the debt ceiling problems and by the general shortage of securities in the market place," noted David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Landon & Co. "But the pressure could become greater later this year," he warned.

Foreigners have substantial dollar investments that potentially could be used to support their own currencies. Most of those were acquired when the foreign central banks were trying to prop up the dollar. According to figures supplied by the Fed, it held more than \$89 billion of marketable U.S. government securities on behalf of central banks and official institutions as of March 28.

These foreign central banks also hold heavy amounts of nonmarketable U.S. government securities

Stocks Said**Hurt by Low****Return Rate****Growth in Dividends****Outpaced by Interest**

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP-DJ) — Despite record and rising dividend payments by U.S. companies, the New York stock market continues their erratic behavior. While part of the problem may be the cloudy economic outlook, the more rapid increase in return on interest-bearing instruments compared to stocks also may be to blame.

Dividend payments by U.S. companies rose to a record \$50 billion last year, about \$6 billion more than the previous record in 1977, twice the 1972 total and roughly six times the sums paid yearly during the early 1950s.

In relative terms, the dividend flow easily exceeds the 60-percent rise in consumer prices since 1972, not to mention the sharp gain in the average yield to shareholders as dividends increase faster than stock prices.

The dividend yield paid annually by stocks making up the Standard & Poor's index of 500 common shares averaged 5.36 percent last month, up from an average 5.28 percent last year and only 3.77 percent as recently as 1976.

S & P's, which monitors such developments, reports that 1978 witnessed a record number of announced dividend increases — 3,211, up from 2,984 in 1977. The number of "favorable" dividend actions — extras and resumptions as well as increases — climbed to 4,313 last year, also a record.

The pattern has continued this year. In the first quarter, a record 303 increases were announced, up from 344 a year earlier. Moreover, 29 companies resumed payments, up from 16 a year earlier. Only four companies trimmed payments, down from 10 reductions a year earlier.

However, the impressive rise of dividend yield in recent years becomes a good deal less so when viewed alongside the long climb of interest paid on top-rated bonds.

In 1953, the yield figure was 2.6 percent, points higher than the interest level. The gap kept narrowing until, in 1959, interest exceeded yield. That situation has continued since. In 1976, interest exceeded yield by as much as 4.66 points. The edge narrowed to 3.45 points last year, but it recently has widened again, reaching 4.01 points last month, up from 3.83 points in February.

While the choice between investing in the stock market and in corporate bonds or other fixed-income securities entails a good deal more than simply comparing the respective rates of return, it seems clear that a substantial factor in the stock market's failure to soar along with dividends involves the continuing gap between interest and yield.

Moreover, the triple-A interest rate happens to be relatively low, with bonds that are less than top quality carrying larger interest.

A number of signs suggest that the surge in dividends is far from over. Corporate earnings recently have risen sharply, even more sharply than dividend payments.

Over the last three years, dividend payments have averaged 42 percent of corporate after-tax profits. That constitutes a relatively low rate. In the previous eight years, the comparable rate dropped below 45 percent only twice. In three of the eight years, it exceeded 50 percent, and in 1970, it reached 62 percent.

A Commerce Department economist who keeps tabs on the relationship between dividends and earnings comments: "More and more corporations seem likely to raise the portion of their profits paid out to shareholders. The payout rate has become exceptionally low, and there appears to be mounting concern among executives over the behavior of share prices. Boosting dividends is a way to give share prices a lift."

Similar assessments come from private analysts. "Investors have made clear to corporate management that they want high and growing dividend returns" in today's inflationary environment, says one analyst.

Wall St. Prices Up in Quarter

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP-DJ) — Last fall's furore for stocks of small and medium companies was premature. The so-called secondary stocks regained their appeal in the quarter that ended Friday and again outshone their bigger brethren in the marketplace.

Overall, the market was more hospitable to investors in the first quarter than the rollercoaster image it presented: four of every five stocks that changed in price finished the first three months with gains over their 1978 closing levels.

In an analysis of the quarter's activity by Interactive Data Corp., the resurgence of secondary stocks was reflected in the market averages. While the Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.1 percent and Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite was up 5.7 percent, the American Exchange's index climbed 19.35 percent, the Nasdaq composite index of over-the-counter stocks gained 11.68 percent and the Value Line composite was ahead 11.73 percent.

Although all stock turnover was high in March, the quarter's best gains by group were registered by copper, discount retail store, fertilizer, miscellaneous metal and metal fabricating stocks. Standard & Poor's index of low-priced common stocks, treated as an individual group, ranked just under miscellaneous metals in Interactive's listings. Groups with the worst showings were distillers, cosmetics, airlines, hospital supplies, soaps and broadcasters.

Gains by the 30 best-performing New York Stock Exchange issues ranged upward from 61 percent. Heading the list were Stone Container, up 162.5 percent, Caesars World 139.8 percent, Beker Industries 118.5 percent, Puritan Fashions 111.1 percent, Texas International 105.5 percent, Cook United 100 percent and American Motors 94.7 percent.

Big board losers were topped by Text Industries, off 35.4 percent, Polaroid 25.6 percent, PSA Inc. 23 percent, Fotomat 20.5 percent, Universal Foods 19.4 percent, Supertape 17.5 percent and Sambo's Restaurants 17.5 percent.

On the Amex, Interactive's computers found 11

issues that doubled or better. They were Juniper Petroleum, up 195 percent, Cordón International 160 percent, Crown Central Petroleum 135 percent, Prime Motor Inns 133 percent, Baruch-Foster 130 percent, Polychrome 129 percent, Sandgate 120 percent, Reeves Telecom 115 percent, Cook Paint & Varnish 114 percent, UNA Corp. 112 percent and Howell Corp. 100 percent.

Biggest Amex losers were Golden Cycle, off 49.6 percent, CHB Foods 35.9 percent, Quebecor 27.5 percent, Drug Fair 26.7 percent and Iroquois Brands 23.8 percent.

Unlisted Stocks Gain

Seven unlisted stocks tripled or quadrupled, five of them from year-end 1978 prices under \$1 a share. They were Datatab, Cavanaugh Communities, Guardian Chemical, Florida Water and Utilities, Para-Medical Enterprises and Wulf Oil. Biggest over-the-counter losers were: Teltronics, off 65 percent, Integrity Entertainment, off 58 percent and Ireland's Restaurants, off 55.6 percent.

It was not a particularly glowing quarter for the market's largest, most broadly held issues. Among the 20 stocks with the greatest total value, 11 failed to do as well as the Dow Jones industrial average, including two that recorded price declines.

Of the 20 largest issues, IBM rose 5.7 percent from its closing 1978 price to \$315 1/4 last Friday, AT&T rose 7.8 percent to \$61, Exxon 7.4 percent to \$32 1/4, GM 5.8 percent to \$56 1/4, GE 1.9 percent to \$48, Eastman Kodak 9.2 percent to \$64, Schlumberger 8.4 percent to \$102 1/4, Standard Oil of Indiana 4.6 percent to \$59 1/4, Standard Oil of California 1.6 percent to \$47 1/4, Mobil 7.2 percent to \$74 1/4, Texaco 7.3 percent to \$25 1/4, Atlantic-Richfield 8.1 percent to \$61 1/4, Sears, Roebuck 6.3 percent to \$21, Du Pont 12 percent to \$14 1/4, Standard Oil of Ohio 16.8 percent to \$49 1/4, Shell 15.6 percent to \$37 1/4, Phillips Petroleum 8.7 percent to \$34 1/4 and Ford 4.3 percent to \$43 1/4.

Minnesota Mining fell 6.3 percent from its closing 1978 price to \$57 1/4 last Friday and Procter & Gamble was off 8.9 percent to \$81.

Foreign Bank May Tap U.S. Paper Mart

By Karen W. Aronson

NEW YORK, April 3 (NYT) — The thriving U.S. commercial paper market is expected to be officially opened to foreign banks for the first time next week.

The Securities and Exchange Commission is expected to clear the way for the Australian Resource Development Bank, supported jointly by the Australian central bank and nine commercial banks, to issue \$30 million in paper.

Five other foreign banks also have applied for clearance and dealers say another 25 to 30 foreign banks — looking to raise some \$2 billion to \$3 billion — are waiting on the sidelines.

"We have several foreign banks applying for credit ratings and down or so good prospects," says Goldman Sachs, a partner at Goldman Sachs, the investment banker for the Australian bank. "The potential for big size is there," he says.

Commercial paper is simply unsecured corporate debt of 270 days or less. Its low interest rates relative to other forms of borrowing have attracted a flood of corporations and banks in the last couple of years, pushing the market to \$89.3 billion by mid-March. But under the Investment Company Act of 1940, foreign banks have needed special SEC clearance.

The success of numerous other foreign companies in tapping the market once reserved for only blue-chip U.S. credits has whetted the appetite of the foreign banks for this additional, low-cost source of funds. But it could become even more attractive if the Federal Reserve Board, under the International Banking Act of 1978, places reserve requirements on the certificates of deposit that the foreign banks sell here.

"Foreign banks won't have to sell commercial paper from their local branches, so they will opt to have to put up reserves," said James Walsh, vice president at First Boston.

A green light for the Australians will not necessarily signal the commission's willingness to allow all foreign banks into the market, but the Australian issue "is a sign that the commission may very well be willing to let them in," the commission attorney says.

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Airlines, which registered strong February sales, were strong. Trans World Corp., parent of TWA, and American were higher much of the session.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher in moderate trading with index up 1.95 at 179.41 at 3 p.m.

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Finland Floats Bond

PARIS, April 3 (HT) — Finland is to become the first direct sovereign credit to float a Eurobond denominated in special drawing rights (SDRs). Its five-year, 50-million SDR issue is expected to carry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

The bond is to be sold in the London market.

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AL SAUDI BANQUE**CAPITAL INCREASE**

The board of Directors of Al Saudi Banque meeting in Riyadh on February 27th, had decided to call an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in order to approve a further capital increase.

The Bank's capital will be raised to 200 million French francs from its present level of 100 million French francs. A first increase of capital from 50 million French francs to 100 million French francs took place in 1977.

The first call of 25% is anticipated in June 1979.

DIAMOND QUOTATIONS

Indicates middle market prices for 1.00 carat diamonds with Gemological Institute of America or High Council for Diamonds International Certificates published for our various clients, investment and financial institutions worldwide. The largest world supplier of pure diamonds LOCKHART INTERNATIONAL, manufacturers & dealers, Merlo (Belgium), 1, 2000, Antwerpen, Belgium. Tel. 001/32 65 44.

OUR PRICE LIST IN U.S. PER CARAT

	RIVER	TOP WESTERN	WESTERN
CL	1224	1228	1230
VS	1224	1228	1230
VS	1224	1228	1230

VS	1224	1228	1230
VS	1224	1228	1230

VS	1224	1228	1230
VS	1224	1228	1230

VS	1224	1228	1230
VS	1224	1228	1230

VS	1224	1228	1230
VS	1224	1228	1230

VS	1224	1228	1230
VS	1224	1228	1230

12 Month Stock				S&P		Ch/Ex		12 Month Stock				S&P		Ch/Ex		12 Month Stock				S&P		Ch/Ex					
High	Low	Div.	in % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	3 m.	Prev	3 m.	Prev	High	Low	Div.	in % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	3 m.	Prev	3 m.	Prev		
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	in % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	3 m.	Prev	3 m.	Prev	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	in % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	3 m.	Prev	3 m.	Prev

الحمد لله رب العالمين

AMEX Nationwide Trading Prices (3 o'clock) Apr. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. of Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity and unit				Month Year Ago			
FODDS							
Corn	Acres	lb.	N.O.	N.O.			
Corn 4 Month	lb.		1.36	1.75			
Prife 4 Month	lb.		0.44				
Prife 4 Month	lb.		0.44	0.44			
METALS							
Steel Billet (Pitt.)	ton		26.80	26.80			
Iron 3 Pct. Phila. bar	lb.		22.34	24.29			
Lead scrap No. 1	lb.		119.19	76.75			
Lead	lb.		5.48	5.38			
Copper	lb.		69.49	69.49			
Thin 1/2 in. 1/2 in.	lb.		73.12	63.64			
Zinc 1/2 in. 1/2 in.	lb.		13.79	12.91			
Aluminum	lb.		7.38	7.38			
Gold N.Y.C.	oz.		29.93	18.75			
COMMODITY INDEX							
Monthly index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)			100.71				
April 1, 1939			100.71	100.71			
— Preliminary							
— Final							
NEW YORK FUTURES							
April 2, 1939							
Open High Low Close Chs.							
MAINE POTATOES							
30,000 lbs. cents per lb.							
Nov.	8.31	8.26	8.21	8.27	+ .05		
Dec.	8.32	8.29	8.23	8.27	+ .05		
Jan.	8.30	8.25	8.20	8.27	+ .15		
Est. sales: 59 sales							
Total open interest				1,343 up 35 from			
Thur.							
COFFEE							
37,000 lb. cents per lb.							
Nov.	126.00	125.65	125.00	125.25	-0.31		
Dec.	126.00	125.65	125.00	125.25	-0.30		
Jan.	126.00	125.65	125.00	125.25	-0.92		
Feb.	126.00	125.65	125.00	125.25	-0.80		
Mar.	126.00	125.65	125.00	125.25	-0.12		
Apr.	126.00	125.65	125.00	125.25	-0.39		
Est. sales: 750 sales				Frl. 1,313.			
Total open interest				1,299 up 90 from			
Thur.							
SUGAR NO. 11							
112,000 bag. cents per lb.							
Nov.	8.42	8.42	8.31	8.34	-0.17		
Dec.	8.42	8.42	8.31	8.34	-0.17		
Jan.	8.42	8.42	8.31	8.34	-0.17		
Feb.	8.42	8.42	8.31	8.34	-0.17		
Mar.	8.42	8.42	8.31	8.34	-0.17		
Est. sales: 750 sales				Frl. 1,313.			
Total open interest				1,299 up 90 from			
Thur.							
CHICAGO FUTURES							
April 3, 1939							

London Metals Marke

Total open interest Mon. 3,338, up 54 from Fri.					(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)		
U.S. TREASURY BILLS					April 3, 1977		
5½ million; yds. of 100 pct.					Today	Previous	
					Bid	Asked	
Jun	90.41	90.50	90.40	90.49			
Sep	90.44	90.50	90.44	90.67			
Cooper wire bars:							

London Commodities

April 3, 1977					April 3, 1977			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	(Figures in sterling per metric ton)		
SWISS FRANC						SUGAR		
June	0.5998	0.5996	0.5965	0.5987	+0.0001	High	Low	Close
Sept	0.6130	0.6132	0.6108	0.6122	+0.0002	(Bid-Asked)		
Dec	0.6252	0.6252	0.6236	0.6248	+0.0004	Previous (Close)		

Paris Commodities

Market Summary		(Figures in French francs per metric ton)				
April 3, 1979		April 2, 1979				
		High	Low	Close	Ch.	
		(Bid-Asked)				
SUGAR						
May	Today NYSE Moody	Prev. NYSE Moody	895	871	895 000	—

1.30	72.27	70.75	71.15	—	53
9.80	70.27	68.60	69.20	—	47
7.60	67.90	66.50	67.10	—	52
1.20	67.20	66.00	66.50	—	51

[illegible]

Interest Mon. 10,638, off 1,176	Unchanged
	Total Issues
	New highs

THUR.	FEDDER CATTLE					New lows		N.A.		30		COCOA					
	42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.																
	APR	92.55	89.80	91.12	- .85							May	1,422	1,413	1,425	1,429	- 6
	APR	92.55	89.80	91.12	- .85							May	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	1,435	- 10
	Aug	97.00	97.10	95.50	94.60	- 1.25						July	1,444	1,446	1,425	1,470	- 24
	Aug	95.70	95.10	94.00	93.80	- .30						Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	1,490	- 10
	Aug	94.50	94.80	93.10	92.65	- .45						Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	1,490	- 10
	Oct	93.40	93.96	92.30	92.75	- .40						Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	1,490	- 10
	Oct	93.40	93.96	92.30	92.75	- .40						Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	1,490	- 10

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	2 pm.	Chg.
30 Ind	94.77	94.77	94.77	94.77	+11.52
30 Trn	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	+4.34

5.40	85.35	84.79	84.70	—	20
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1 sales: 5,271; sales Mon. 5,039.

	High	Low	Spec.	N.C.
Mar	87.50	83.50	85.50	84.50
May	87.50	83.50	85.50	84.50
Jul	87.50	83.50	85.50	84.50
Sep	87.50	83.50	85.50	84.50

Est. sales: 11,800 soles Fri, 12,417.

LIVE HOGS
 24,000 cwt per lb.
 Mar 44.75 45.10 45.75 46.00

Composites
 Materials 114.00 +1.45
 Utilities 30.25 +0.41
 Finance 11.86 +0.09
 Transp. 14.09 +0.26

STOCKS L. J.

WASHINGTON April 2 (AP)

8.90	48.90	47.50	47.67	-1.15		High	Low
5.75	45.90	44.60	44.85	-1.05	Composite	==	==
3.20	43.25	42.00	42.20	-1.25	Industrials	==	==

Mar	346.75	357.00	364.00	+1.00	Dec	41.85	42.55	42.65	-1.10	Trans.	—	45.47	+0.90
Apr	350.00	358.00	366.00	+0.40	Feb	43.70	42.70	42.95	-1.83	Utilities	—	38.00	+0.16
Jun	355.00	359.75	364.00	+0.40	Mar	41.75	41.75	42.75	-1.00	Finance	—	39.91	+0.51
Jul	365.50	371.00	382.00	+1.30	Apr	42.00	42.25	43.00	+2.20				
Oct	365.50	371.00	382.00	+1.30									
Jan	368.00	372.00	382.00	+0.90									
Jun	376.00	377.00	377.00	+1.40									

Est. sales: 6,975; sales Mon. 5,794.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

year, up 7 percent from the 1978 marketing year, the Agriculture Department reported yesterday.

Soybean output now is forecast

March 30	125,060
March 29	115,820
March 28	143,847

[illegible]

Soybean Output

Soon at Record

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—World soybean production is expected to be a record 79.5 million metric tons in the current marketing year, up 7 percent from the 1979 record, the Agriculture Department reported yesterday.

Soybean output now is forecast to reach 50.1 million tons in the United States, 47.4 million tons in the Soviet Union, 11 million tons in the previous year; to 11 million tons in Brazil from 9.95 million; to 10.5 million tons in China from 9.5 million; to 3.5 million tons in Argentina from 2.6 million and to 375,000 tons in Paraguay from 275,000.

The agency said world demand for soybeans and soybean-derived high-protein meal and oil "is expected to continue strong throughout the remainder of 1978 and the first half of 1979" and that the exports of soybeans and soybean products for the October-December period were more than 6 percent from a year earlier.

